

# THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

## And Victoria Chronicle.

VOL. 21.

VICTORIA, V. I., BRITISH COLUMBIA, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 16, 1869.

NO. 31.

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AGENTS.

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do .....	Lytton
do .....	Tenure
do .....	Richfield
do .....	Barkerville
do .....	Camerontown
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L. D. Fisher .....	San Francisco
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Lynch Law in the Western States—  
Four Extraded Express Robbers  
Hanged by a Mob—Sickening Details.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. Dec 12—One of the most desperate outrages ever enacted in the State, or, in fact in the Union, was perpetrated at New Albany this morning, and the most intense excitement now reigns throughout the country. This outrage was the hanging, by a mob of "Regulators," of the notorious express robbers, the three Reno brothers and Chas. Anderson. It is one of the most cold-blooded deeds on record, and the people here stand fairly aghast with horror as they think of it. In compliance with your despatches asking for full particulars, I send you all that is possible to collect. The excitement is so great that it is almost impossible to gather facts, yet what follows may be relied on:—

THE ROBBERY.

As the great Express robbery, in which the Reno brothers and Anderson were participants, has been the subject of judicial investigation in your country, the facts thereof are probably nearly as well known there as here. Yet a few particulars may not be out of place in this connection. The robbery took place near the town of Seymour, in this State, several months ago, the exact date I forgot. While the train was standing at the station, a number of persons, who had arranged the plot beforehand, quietly uncoupled the express car and locomotive from the balance of the train, several of them got into the express car, while others mounted into the cab of the locomotive, turned a heavy head of steam on, and shot rapidly away from the station. The whole thing was done so completely and expeditiously that the locomotive and car were almost out of sight before the railway people were aware of the trick that had been played on them. The alarm was given, but it was then too late to stop them—they had vanished with the locomotive and express car, leaving the passenger cars and officers of the train at the station. The only person, except the robbers on the baggage car, was an express messenger, who was in the car when the robbers took possession of it. He is supposed to have defended himself and the property in his charge as well as he was able. But he was no match for the gang. They overpowered him and threw him from the car while they were flying over the road at the rate of 30 miles an hour. On the following day the poor fellow was found on the side of the track, all but dead from the injuries he had received, and the effects of exposure. He was carried to a farm house nearby, and everything possible was done for him, but without avail. He expired a few hours afterwards, never having spoken from the time he was picked up on the road side. After throwing the express man from the car, the robbers ran on a few miles further, when they stopped. They then rifled the express car of its contents, which were very valuable. They broke open the safe and took the money therefrom, which they divided between them, tied it up in packages, and then struck for the woods, leaving the locomotive and car standing on the track. The robbery created an intense excitement all over the State, and bands of men were at once formed to scour the country in search of them.

Some were arrested and lynched by the mob, after they had made a confession of their guilt, and giving such information as implicated other parties, among whom were Simeon, Frank, William Reno and Charles Anderson. William Reno was arrested some time afterwards and committed to New Albany gaol for trial, but for considerable time no trace could be found of the others. Finally they were arrested in Windsor, Canada, to which place the detective had traced them. An application for their extradition was made, and the result was a lengthy examination, the facts of which are, no doubt, well known to your readers. The case was carried to the highest courts, where the decision of the magistrates was confirmed and the men were ordered to be extradited. A few weeks ago the order was carried out. The prisoners were formally handed over to the United States authorities, taken across the river to Detroit, and then brought on to this State and placed in New Albany gaol to await trial before the next court of competent jurisdiction. There they remained until this morning, when they were brutally lynched by the "Regulators" as already reported. I may remark that they were implicated also in an express robbery at Marshfield, in this State, in May last, the particulars of which case were also brought out during the investigation in Canada.

THE LYNCHING.

The particulars of the lynching of these desperate men are as follow: New Albany is situated a short distance from Seymour. Last night a gang of from sixty to seventy Seymour Regulators left that town by special train for New Albany via the Jeffersooeville Railroad. They were masked and otherwise disguised, and were heavily armed. They reached New Albany between three and four o'clock this morning. The inhabitants were, of course, in their beds, and heard nothing of the outrage until later in the day. The Regulators proceeded at once to the gaol, which was guarded only by the Sheriff and two or three keepers. No such attack had been looked for, or the authorities had taken proper precautions to guard against it, and to have saved the lives of the Reno prisoners, who, even though scoundrels of the deepest dye, were at least deserving of a fair trial.

On reaching the prison, the Regulators took the precaution to guard against surprise by placing some of their number around all the approaches to the prison. Every street and alley was guarded, and the guards were evidently determined to resist any interference with their plan. They encircled red only one guard outside, and he endeavored to do all in his power to stop the Regulators. He raised an alarm, and attempted to call for assistance and arouse the people near by, but was quickly seized, his arms taken from him, and he was placed in the keeping of a couple of the Regulators until the outrage was consummated. The leaders of the gang then went to the main entrance and demanded admittance, which was granted and they were allowed to enter the office. Twelve or fifteen of them gained admittance in this way, and were proceeding to hunt for the keys when Sheriff Fullalove, who was awakened by the disturbance, appeared. He came to the door of the office and asked what was wanted. Without stating their purpose some of the Regulators said all they wanted was the keys of the cells. The Sheriff refused to give them up or tell where they were, and attempted to escape by dodging down a cellar-way from which there was a mode of exit to the outside of the prison. He succeeded in escaping by this way from the men in the office, but on coming out was stopped by those who were on guard around the building, by one of whom he was shot—accidentally it is said—through the arm. He was taken into custody by the Regulators and held until the crime was done.

On the Sheriff's escape the Regulators had complete possession of the building, as the keepers were not strong enough to cope with such a gang. They placed guards at the doors, and the ringleaders then proceeded to the Sheriff's bedroom, where they found the keys, after short search. Without further delay they went about the horrible task that had brought them there. They proceeded to the cells, forcing one of the keepers to accompany them, and point out the Reno Brothers and Anderson. They unlocked the cells containing these unfortunate men and took them out. The names of the victims are Frank Reno, Simeon Reno, William Reno, and Charles Anderson. The moment the Regulators appeared the robbers knew the object of their visit, and the scene that followed was perfectly awful. Seeing death staring them in the face, the wretches begged, implored, and prayed for mercy. On their knees they cried in the most piteous terms to be spared, promising anything and everything if the gang will only be merciful. But their prayers fell on ears that knew nothing of mercy. The unhappy wretches were told that they must die, and at once. To implore was useless; they had come there to hang them, and hang them they must. Finding that mercy would not be shown them, the robbers became desperate and made an awful struggle for life. They fought strongly and valiantly, but their efforts were all of no avail. The mob overpowered and drew them from the prison. Frank Reno is said to have fought like a tiger. He frothed at the mouth in fury, and with the strength of a lion hurled three of the Regulators to the earth, when he was finally knocked senseless, his head was fearfully battered, and the blood and brains streamed down his face. Yet, in this condition, he and his companions were hanged by the mob. On the outside of the goal there is a walk or platform, supported by posts at a considerable distance above the ground. To this the prisoners were taken. They were placed on chairs; a rope was adjusted around the neck of each, thrown over the railing above and made fast. The chairs were then pushed away, and the men left hanging back to back. The other brother, William, was hanged at a corner by himself, while Anderson was hanged at the back of the goal in the same manner. The Regulators were not satisfied with hanging them, but looked on until fully certain that they were dead. They then quietly locked up the prison and all its occupants, in order to prevent a speedy alarm. They then left taking the keys with them; but on their way to the depot they called on one of the County Commissioners, and took him with them to the depot. When all was ready, they got on board, handed the keys of the prison to the Commissioner, and then started back to Seymour. The alarm was at once given, but it was too late to accomplish anything. The telegraph wires had all been cut, so that news of the outrage could not be sent over the country, and the marauders had dispersed in Seymour before the people heard of the crime. The Commissioner who received the keys went direct to the goal, accompanied by several others, and found the robbers hanging there stone dead. The outrage was perpetrated without noise or confusion, showing that the Regulators had all their plans well laid. The most intense excitement prevailed here, and a gathering higher every moment. The news is spreading like wildfire. The victims presented the most ghastly and horrible spectacle ever witnessed in the State. The feeling against the Regulators is very strong. Seymour has long been ruled by those men, but it is felt that they had gone too far this time, and committed an outrage that admits of no palliation. Bad as the robbers were, they did not deserve such a horrid death. Mrs. Frank Reno and Mrs. Anderson are both in the city at present.

Australia.

PUNISHING CANNIBALS.

Advices from Sydney, November 2d, state that the British steamship Blanche has returned from a cruise among the South Sea Islands, where she was dispatched from this port on the 18th of August last to punish the natives of Moncova Bay for the murder and eating of the master and crew of the Sydney bark Marian Renny. She arrived at the Solomon Group on the 5th September, and on the 11th anchored in Rondeau Bay. The natives mustered in canoes in strong force, but abandoned the place before the crew of the Blanche were able to get near enough to fire at them. The village at the head of the bay was then shelled from the steamer and soon destroyed.

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complete possession of the building, as the keepers were not strong enough to cope with such a gang. They placed guards at the doors, and the ringleaders then proceeded to the Sheriff's bedroom, where they found the keys, after short search. Without further delay they went about the horrible task that had brought them there. They proceeded to the cells, forcing one of the keepers to accompany them, and point out the Reno Brothers and Anderson. They unlocked the cells containing these unfortunate men and took them out. The names of the victims are Frank Reno, Simeon Reno, William Reno, and Charles Anderson. The moment the Regulators appeared the robbers knew the object of their visit, and the scene that followed was perfectly awful. Seeing death staring them in the face, the wretches begged, implored, and prayed for mercy. On their knees they cried in the most piteous terms to be spared, promising anything and everything if the gang will only be merciful. But their prayers fell on ears that knew nothing of mercy. The unhappy wretches were told that they must die, and at once. To implore was useless; they had come there to hang them, and hang them they must. Finding that mercy would not be shown them, the robbers became desperate and made an awful struggle for life. They fought strongly and valiantly, but their efforts were all of no avail. The mob overpowered and drew them from the prison. Frank Reno is said to have fought like a tiger. He frothed at the mouth in fury, and with the strength of a lion hurled three of the Regulators to the earth, when he was finally knocked senseless, his head was fearfully battered, and the blood and brains streamed down his face. Yet, in this condition, he and his companions were hanged by the mob. On the outside of the goal there is a walk or platform, supported by posts at a considerable distance above the ground. To this the prisoners were taken. They were placed on chairs; a rope was adjusted around the neck of each, thrown over the railing above and made fast. The chairs were then pushed away, and the men left hanging back to back. The other brother, William, was hanged at a corner by himself, while Anderson was hanged at the back of the goal in the same manner. The Regulators were not satisfied with hanging them, but looked on until fully certain that they were dead. They then quietly locked up the prison and all its occupants, in order to prevent a speedy alarm. They then left taking the keys with them; but on their way to the depot they called on one of the County Commissioners, and took him with them to the depot. When all was ready, they got on board, handed the keys of the prison to the Commissioner, and then started back to Seymour. The alarm was at once given, but it was too late to accomplish anything. The telegraph wires had all been cut, so that news of the outrage could not be sent over the country, and the marauders had dispersed in Seymour before the people heard of the crime. The Commissioner who received the keys went direct to the goal, accompanied by several others, and found the robbers hanging there stone dead. The outrage was perpetrated without noise or confusion, showing that the Regulators had all their plans well laid. The most intense excitement prevailed here, and a gathering higher every moment. The news is spreading like wildfire. The victims presented the most ghastly and horrible spectacle ever witnessed in the State. The feeling against the Regulators is very strong. Seymour has long been ruled by those men, but it is felt that they had gone too far this time, and committed an outrage that admits of no palliation. Bad as the robbers were, they did not deserve such a horrid death. Mrs. Frank Reno and Mrs. Anderson are both in the city at present.

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Saturday Morning, Jan. 16, 1869.  
TO ADVERTISERS.

Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance  
to insure insertion.

## TO AGENTS.

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weekly issues will be furnished at the lowest cash rate,  
and no exception will in future be made to this rule.

For interesting Reading Matters see 1<sup>st</sup> page

THE Legislative Council is understood to have yesterday passed a series of resolutions embodying the basis of a proposed agreement with the United States for the adoption of a Treaty of Reciprocal Trade. An application to have the resolutions made public was frustrated by the refusal of the President of the Council to hand them to the Press. Whether the Council were justified in slamming the door in the face of the public who are so deeply interested in any measure of the kind that may be ultimately agreed upon; we leave the constituencies to decide; but we cannot refrain from saying that if the dark-lantern resolutions of the Council should commit the country to a prejudicial policy in this Reciprocity business, they will be repudiated by the people in whose interests they are presumed to have been passed. Many thousands of dollars invested in coal mines, in lumber mills and in farming-land are dependent upon the adoption of a proper scheme of Reciprocity by the Council; and the owners of this capital are left in a state of darkness and uncertainty through the refusal of the Council to open their doors and allow daylight to shine in upon their doings. The whole proceeding was ill-advised, irregular and unprecedented for the past twenty years in the British Parliament while measures affecting the tariff or revenue have been under discussion. The terms of the great commercial treaty with France were discussed with open doors—and the passage of that treaty completely changed the commercial and financial policies of the two countries. The debate upon the Commercial Treaty with Sardinia was conducted under similar circumstances. If the shade of poor Cobden, the great Apostle of Free Trade, was present and beheld the scene in our Council chamber on Wednesday and Thursday—the doors double-locked and grimly guarded by the mythical Sergeant-at-Arms, the members speaking with bated breath and regarding each other with furtive glances, like conspirators plotting to steal away the liberties of a people instead of men engaged in a patriotic endeavor to extend our commerce and increase our wealth—how it must have been amused! For the furtherance of their own peculiar views, honorable members may continue to close the doors and leave their constituents to grope in the dark as to the true merits of this and other great principles; but they will never reconcile the public to the belief that their object in excluding 'strangers' is an honest one; and the moment they excite suspicion, confidence in their integrity is jeopardized if not wholly destroyed. From the little that has leaked out of these extraordinary proceedings we are aware that an attempt is about to be made by this Colony to negotiate on its own account with the American Government for the adoption of a treaty, and that they repudiate in *toto* the proposed Canadian Treaty as 'unsuited to the wants of the Colony.' Prince Edward Island tried its hand at treaty making in the same direction last summer, and was laughed at heartily for its pains. The United States Government would scarcely entertain a proposition of the kind from a Colony situated as we are; and if it did, Canada, aware that if we gained Reciprocity we would then fight against union with her, could successfully oppose its ratification by the Home Government. We should be but too glad were an independent Reciprocity Treaty practicable; but we entertain no hope of obtaining any save through Confederation with Canada or by joining with her and accepting the same terms that she accepts. The friends of the Colony in London view the matter in the same light, and hence petition to have 'British Columbia included in any Reciprocity Treaty that may be made between Canada and the United States.' Our legislators have seen proper to disregard the advice of those who are in a far better position than we are to know what is within our reach, and after months fruitlessly passed in useless negotiation with the statesmen of the neighboring country, they will find that they are as far from the desired object as ever, and will have to go over the ground again *d'now*, when we sincerely trust, they will not again be found turning their noses up at good advice, nor rejecting the opinions of the popular voice as unworthy of notice.

In consequence of the chief actor in some objectionable proceedings not having been given up, the authorities at New College, Oxford, have rusticated the whole of the undergraduates.

Settlements of accounts will be required monthly, or the copy of papers will be discontinued. The daily and weekly issues will be furnished at the lowest cash rate, and no exception will in future be made to this rule.

## New Advertisements.

**COUGH, ASTHMA, AND CURE OF CONSUMPTION ARE EFFECTED BY KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.**

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. 30,000 PERSONS ANNUALLY VICTIMIZED BY TUBERCULOSIS SHOW THAT CONSUMPTION IS BETTER CURED BY KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, THAN BY ANY OTHER. PREVENTED DURING THE WET AND DRY SEASONS, AND WITH GREAT VIRTUE IN COLD AS WELL AS IN GOUT, WHICHEVER IT MAY BE. THEY ARE GOOD ALIKE FOR THE YOUNG AND OLD. IN BOXES AND TINS OF VARIOUS SIZES. THOMAS KEATING, CHEMIST, &c., 79, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD, LONDON. RETAILED BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND PATENT MEDICAL VENDORS IN THE WORLD.

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THE Legislative Council is understood to have yesterday passed a series of resolutions embodying the basis of a proposed agreement with the United States for the adoption of a Treaty of Reciprocal Trade. An application to have the resolutions made public was frustrated by the refusal of the President of the Council to hand them to the Press. Whether the Council were justified in slamming the door in the face of the public who are so deeply interested in any measure of the kind that may be ultimately agreed upon; we leave the constituencies to decide; but we cannot refrain from saying that if the dark-lantern resolutions of the Council should commit the country to a prejudicial policy in this Reciprocity business, they will be repudiated by the people in whose interests they are presumed to have been passed. Many thousands of dollars invested in coal mines, in lumber mills and in farming-land are dependent upon the adoption of a proper scheme of Reciprocity by the Council; and the owners of this capital are left in a state of darkness and uncertainty through the refusal of the Council to open their doors and allow daylight to shine in upon their doings. The whole proceeding was ill-advised, irregular and unprecedented for the past twenty years in the British Parliament while measures affecting the tariff or revenue have been under discussion. The terms of the great commercial treaty with France were discussed with open doors—and the passage of that treaty completely changed the commercial and financial policies of the two countries. The debate upon the Commercial Treaty with Sardinia was conducted under similar circumstances. If the shade of poor Cobden, the great Apostle of Free Trade, was present and beheld the scene in our Council chamber on Wednesday and Thursday—the doors double-locked and grimly guarded by the mythical Sergeant-at-Arms, the members speaking with bated breath and regarding each other with furtive glances, like conspirators plotting to steal away the liberties of a people instead of men engaged in a patriotic endeavor to extend our commerce and increase our wealth—how it must have been amused! For the furtherance of their own peculiar views, honorable members may continue to close the doors and leave their constituents to grope in the dark as to the true merits of this and other great principles; but they will never reconcile the public to the belief that their object in excluding 'strangers' is an honest one; and the moment they excite suspicion, confidence in their integrity is jeopardized if not wholly destroyed. From the little that has leaked out of these extraordinary proceedings we are aware that an attempt is about to be made by this Colony to negotiate on its own account with the American Government for the adoption of a treaty, and that they repudiate in *toto* the proposed Canadian Treaty as 'unsuited to the wants of the Colony.' Prince Edward Island tried its hand at treaty making in the same direction last summer, and was laughed at heartily for its pains. The United States Government would scarcely entertain a proposition of the kind from a Colony situated as we are; and if it did, Canada, aware that if we gained Reciprocity we would then fight against union with her, could successfully oppose its ratification by the Home Government. We should be but too glad were an independent Reciprocity Treaty practicable; but we entertain no hope of obtaining any save through Confederation with Canada or by joining with her and accepting the same terms that she accepts. The friends of the Colony in London view the matter in the same light, and hence petition to have 'British Columbia included in any Reciprocity Treaty that may be made between Canada and the United States.' Our legislators have seen proper to disregard the advice of those who are in a far better position than we are to know what is within our reach, and after months fruitlessly passed in useless negotiation with the statesmen of the neighboring country, they will find that they are as far from the desired object as ever, and will have to go over the ground again *d'now*, when we sincerely trust, they will not again be found turning their noses up at good advice, nor rejecting the opinions of the popular voice as unworthy of notice.

In consequence of the chief actor in some objectionable proceedings not having been given up, the authorities at New College, Oxford, have rusticated the whole of the undergraduates.

Settlements of accounts will be required monthly, or the copy of papers will be discontinued. The daily and weekly issues will be furnished at the lowest cash rate, and no exception will in future be made to this rule.

## New Advertisements.

## French Medicines,

PREPARED BY

**GRIMAULT & CO.**

Chemists to H.I.P. Prince Napoleon

## PARIS.

These different medicines represent the most recent medical discoveries, founded on the principles of Chemistry and Therapeutics. They must not be confounded with secret or quack medicines, as their names sufficiently indicate their composition; a circumstance which has caused them to be appreciated and prescribed by the Faculty in the whole world. They widely differ from those numerous medicines advertised in the public papers as aids to cure every possible disease, as they are applicable only to but a very few complaints. The most stringent laws exist in France with regard to the sale of medical preparations, and only those which have undergone an examination by the Academy of Medicine and have been proved efficacious, either in the hospitals or in the practice of the first medicalmen, are authorized by the Government. This fact must be a guarantee for the excellence of MESSRS. GRIMAULT & CO.'S Medicines.

## NO MORE COD LIVER OIL!

Grimault's Syrup of Iodized Horse Radish.

This medicine has been administered with the utmost success in the Hospitals of Paris. It is a perfect substitute for Cod Liver Oil and has been found most beneficial in Diseases of the Chest, Scrofula, Lymphatic Disorders, Green Stickiness, Muscular Atrophy, and Loss of Appetite. It regenerates the constitution in purifying the blood, it being the most powerful depurative known. It has also been applied with happy results in Diseases of the Skin. Further, it will be found to be of great benefit to young children subject to Humors and Obstructions of the Glands.

## CONSUMPTION CURED!

Grimault's Syrup of Hypophosphate of Lime.

This new medicine is considered to be a sovereign remedy in case of Phthisis and other Diseases of the Lungs. It promptly removes the most serious symptoms. The cough is relieved, night respirations cease and the patient is rapidly restored to health.

N.B.—Be sure to see that the signature of GRIMAULT & CO. is affixed to the bottle, as this Syrup is liable to imitation.

## NO MORE DIFFICULT OR PAINFUL DIGESTION!

DR. BURIN DUBUISSON'S

(Laureate of the Paris Imperial Academy of Medicine)

## DIGESTIVE LOZENGES

This delicious preparation is always prescribed by the most reputed medical men in France in cases of derangements of the digestive organs, such as

Gastritis, Gastralgia, Long and Laborious Digestion, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, Flatulence, Indigestion, Complaints of the Liver & Lungs

## NERVOUS HEADACHE,

NEURALGIA,

DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY,

INSTANTLY CURED BY

Grimault's Guarana.

This vegetable substance, which grows in the Brazils, has been employed since time immemorial to cure Inflammation of the Bowels. It has proved to be of the greatest service in cases of

Cholera, as it is a preventive and a cure in cases of Diarrhoea.

## NO MORE COPAIBA OR CUBEBS!

Grimault's Capsules and Liquid Extract of Matico Vegetalis.

Where all other preparations have failed these preparations will always effect a cure. These insure rapid and extraordinary cure of severe recent and chronic cases of private diseases. They are used in the hospitals of Paris by the celebrated Dr Ricard, and found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and Copaiba and Cubeb. The injection is used in recent, and capsules more chronic cases.

## GENERAL DEPOTS:

In Victoria—MESSRS. LANGLEY & CO.

In Paris—At GRIMAULT & CO.'S 45 Rue Richelieu.

JANUARY 15, 1869.

For Freight or Passage apply ON BOARD.

JANUARY 15, 1869.

## New Advertisements.

## Ex Clara Light.

## GRELLY &amp; FITTERE

Inform the public that they have received a large assortment of

## Fine Goods

Consisting of:

Napoleon's Cabinet Champagne Wine

Bouche " " "

Gold Medal Dry

Very superior Sherry Wine, in case

Frelle Claret

Viscount de Luz Claret, in case

ANGOSTORA BITTERS, in case

Boonekamp Bitters, in quarts, &c., &c.

de 23 in

## The New Clothing Store.

ADAMS & BEAVEN,

## HATTERS AND CLOTHIERS,

GOVERNMENT STREET,

CONTINUE TO SELL

## The Latest Styles

OF

English and American Men's and Boys'

## Ready-made Clothing,

## UNDERCLOTHING,

## HOSIERY,

## HATS AND CAPS,

AT Remarkably LOW Prices!

Our motto is "Small Profits and Quick Returns."

NOT 3m 1s

## Fellows, Roscoe &amp; Co.

## OFFER FOR SALE,

## IN AND OUT OF BOND,

Ex PRINCE VICTOR and other recent arrivals from England.

Sauce, Worcestershire, "Lea & Perrin's."

Pickles, "Morton's," 45 cases

Candles, Price's Belmont, 150 lbs, 25 lbs.

Matches, Wood and Wax.

Sardines, in quart and half, in tins, 50 cases.

Looking Glasses, assorted sizes.

Leather, French Calf, a large assortment, sold in any quantities.

Linseed Oil and Paints.

Paper Hangings, a large assortment, about 600 rolls in a case.

Glassware—Cut and Pressed, Bar Tumblers, Wines, &c.

Shoe and Saddler's Thread, "Barbour's."

Twine, assorted kinds and colors.

Pick Steel, Sanderson's & Naylor's, 12 cases, assorted sizes.

Swedish Iron, assorted sizes.

Tin Plates, a full assortment.

Zinc, 18 casks, assorted sizes.

R. G. and Common Sheet, Bar and Hoop Iron, all sizes.

A Full Assortment always on hand at the Store, of English and American Hardware and other Staple Goods, Electro-Plated Ward and Cutlery.

W. S. ROSE'S PATENT TIRE UPSETTER.

## The Arctic Overshoe.

The Most Comfortable and Thorough Waterproof Overshoe in Existence.

AT

H. Mansell's Boot and Shoe Store,

Government street, Victoria.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

PRICE 8d.

JANUARY 25, 1869.

## W. S. SEBRIGHT GREEN

INVITES ATTENTION TO HIS STOCK

of pure and uncolored SUERRIES, which have been

selected in the express for him, and have been bottled with the utmost care.

Amontillado flavored Sherry, Red Seal, \$10 per dozen.

Do. do. Sherry, Black Seal, \$10 per dozen.

Brown Sherry, a sound dinner wine, \$12 " "

Golden Sherry, a sound dinner wine, \$12 " "

Port, a light dry wine, \$15 per dozen.

# THE BRITISH COLONIST.

Saturday Morning, Jan. 18, 1869.

## Auction Sale To-day.

J. A. McCREA.....Wharf street.....will sell, at 11 a.m., on Messrs. Dickson, Campbell & Co.'s Wharf, Storestreet, all the material, Boats, Sails, Stores, &c.

## Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

### ENTERED.

Jan 15—Star Active, Ship, Portland  
Sip Kate, Nannaimo, Burford Inlet  
Sch Industry, Martin, Nannaimo

### CLEARED.

Jan 15—Star Active, Ship, Nannaimo  
Schr Experiment, Fulton, Lt. Townsend  
Sip Native, Collins, Burford Inlet

### CONSIGNEES.

Per star ACTIVE, from Portland—G B Wright, Dossowitz, D Young, H. C. G. C. & J. N. J. C. R. B. in due, L. Co. W. & S. H. O. Lavall, E Stamp, Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, J. Woodward, M T Johnston, R Maynard, Miss Dawson.

### DIED.

On the 25th November last, at Bishop, Auckland, the Rev. George Edward Green, Rector of Boldon, in the County of Durham, a. ed 44.

## Legislative Council.

Friday, Jan 15th.

Present:—Hons. O'Reilly, Walkem, Pemberton, Havelock, Crease, Humphrey, Hamley, Drake, Holbrook, Sanders, Ball, Ring, Busby, Wood, Davie, Carroll, Alston, Trutch, and Young (presiding).

Hon Crease gave notice that on an early day he would introduce an Health Ordinance.

Hon Young gave notice that on Monday next he would lay before the House the Estimates for 1869.

The Council then went into Committee of the whole on the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, when strangers were ordered to withdraw.

On the doors being opened, Hon Helmcken, who quoted from his Excellency's opening speech to the effect that certain gentlemen interested in this Colony had drawn the attention of the Home Government to the subject of Reciprocity as affecting this Colony, moved the following resolution:

'That this Council, on the part of the people of this Colony, are of opinion that in bringing the subject of Reciprocity before the Imperial Government, these gentlemen had rendered an essential service to this community, and are hereby tendered our warmest thanks.' Carried.

The resolutions adopted in secret session were then taken as read.

Hon Ring objected to the resolutions being taken as read, and desired that the resolutions be read, and an amendment introduced by him, while the doors were closed, be read in conjunction with them.

The presiding member overruled the objection.

Hon Helmcken then moved that a deputation be appointed to wait on his Excellency and obtain the views of the Council.

The deputation, composed of seven, was then appointed.

The Council was then resolved into a Committee of the Whole on the Fence Bill. A most remarkable debate ensued, in which every hon member seemed to have a particular idea of fences and fencing. The result was that the bill was so completely mangled that not a fourth of the clauses were left intact.

On the motion of the hon Young the committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again. The hon presiding member suggested that the bill be reprinted in order that hon members might be able to see what was left of the bill, and that such residue be considered on Tuesday next. Carried.

Hon Ring postponed his motion relative to the Estates of Intestates.

Hon Ring's motion for returns of duties paid by Nansimo, was lost.

Hon Humphreys' moved for an address to His Excellency the Governor praying that the road tolls on flour, bran and shorts, required by farmers for their own use, be exempted from toll. After considerable discussion the resolution was carried.

The Council then adjourned till Monday, at 1 o'clock p.m.

**Abstract of the Rain Register for the Year 1868.**

H. M. S. ZEALOUS.  
Exequat, Jan. 15, 1869.

Total Fall.	Showery Rain Inches.	Days.	Days.
January.....	.80.	2.	2.
February.....	4.52.	10.	2.
March.....	1.18.	15.	0.
April.....	.69.	7.	0.
May.....	.62.	7.	3.
June.....	1.02.	1.	0.
July.....	.10.	1.	0.
August.....	.00.	0.	0.
September.....	.10.	1.	0.
October.....	1.40.	0.	1.
November.....	5.98.	13.	0.
December.....	5.89.	12.	0.
	22.88	78	21

Showery days are those when less than .25 of an inch falls.

Rainy days are those when .25 or more of an inch falls.

The rain fall in the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1868, was much less than that of the corresponding quarter in 1867:

Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1868.....13.27 inches.

" Dec. 31, 1867.....16.59 "

but the days on which rain fell only differed by two.

The greatest fall which is here registered in one day was 3 1/4 inches on Dec. 14, 1867.

**MONEY AND STOCKS.**—The Directors of the Bank of England yesterday further advanced their rate of interest to 3 per cent. This advance, although not expected immediately, was not regarded unfavorably, and had no effect upon Consols, which were quoted yesterday evening 92 1/2 to 56 for delivery. The resignation of the Ministry, being an event certain soon to occur, did not in any way affect the market. The Railway Stock-market has become more steady, and yesterday a general advance in home undertakings of 1/2 per cent, was established. Metropolitan Stock, which in consequence of adverse rumours had fluctuated considerably, obtained a rise of 2 1/4. Foreign and Colonial were also firm. The Corn-market on Wednesday was dull, with no improvement in prices. This morning's market opened very dull, at former prices. At Smithfield yesterday trade was very dull, and sales were difficult, even at a reduction. The Liverpool Cotton-Market was quiet, and prices unaltered.—Times, Dec 5th.

A TURRER ship for the Royal Navy (the Cerberus) has been launched on the Tyne, where she had been built by a private firm.

**THE AMATEURS AND THE MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE.**—The Amateur Theatrical performance on Thursday evening in aid of the funds of the Mechanic's Literary Institute, was in all respects a success. The theatre was crowded and the entertainment generally was much applauded. 'The Goose with the Golden Eggs' is one of those light, mirth-provoking comedies, written especially for such actors as Charles Mathews and Mr Buckstone; and when amateurs attempt to delineate the very odd characters represented in farces or comedies in which those shining lights of the theatrical world especially delight, it requires histrionic ability of the highest order to render them attractive. The amateur officers of H M Squadron were equal to the task they had undertaken; and 'The Goose with the Golden Eggs' as represented by them would satisfy the most hypercritical in looking for a comparatively equal combination of able literary and histrionic effort. There were a few interruptions, however, to the smooth and easy rendition necessary to give 'The Goose with the Golden Eggs' all the justice which the author might require; but they were faults always inseparable from amateur performances. Mr Brodie's delineation of 'Turby,' a country lawyer, was so perfect that we could find occasion to offer any exceptionable remarks only for the reason last mentioned. With a clear conception of the part, he united a well-finished and vigorous development. Lieut Stopford as 'Flickster,' another country lawyer, was unexceptionably good. The keen, shrewd expression of countenance characteristic of the role as written; the crooked gait, significant of crooked ways as well as of bodily infirmity, were preserved throughout the whole piece with unreaxed uniformity. Lieut Stopford understands the art, and knows well the effect of adapting facial expression to every sentence so as to convey the full intention of the author. This important requisite to good acting was well displayed in the scene between 'Turby' and 'Flickster,' where the former tries to forest from the latter the whereabouts of the goose. Had Mr Stopford [as Flickster] not said a single word in reply to 'Turby's' wily inquiries, the audience could have easily interpreted and understood the thoughts of Flickster from the keen and knowing expression of eye which Mr Stopford gave to the queries of Turby. It is this peculiar power of rendering character [as intended by the author] and absolutely requisite to bring nature on the stage] in conveying ideas by action and expression as well as by words, in which the audience have a two-fold source of appreciation, that amateur performers seldom succeed in properly developing. It is not often that gentlemen in performing male roles succeed in uniting the softer voice and more delicate action of the sex so thoroughly as did Mr Dickens in his delineation of Mrs Turby. The attempt generally to modify the tone and volume of the voice is a failure only resulting in greater harshness, on account of its unnaturalness, but Mr Dickens completely succeeded. Nothing could have been more natural, both in speech and manner, than Mr Dickens' acting when, as Mrs Turby, he entered and exclaimed, 'A present from London, my dear!' Mrs Turby's impatience, good humor and conceit were well delineated. Mr Abingdon as Clara, looked and spoke like a well-bred country girl of 21, who knew that she had arrived at maturity and was by legal right entitled to be mistress of her own actions. 'The Unwarrantable Intrusion' elicited a great deal of mirth, and Messrs Berkeley and Hughes were called before the curtain. 'Mrs Green's Snug Little Business' brought Messrs Dickens and Brodie into characters entirely different from those they represented in the 'Goose with the Golden Eggs,' and gave the audience an opportunity of appreciating their versatility. Mr Dickens as Rappo, the policeman, succeeded in a quiet, quaint style in repeatedly moving the laughter of the audience, and Mr Brodie as Rattleton, gave ample evidence of his ability to assume a round of characters. Mr Whyte, as Mr Green, was nicely 'got up' and very amusing. We are glad to know that the pecuniary results of the performances are gratifying. The Institute and the public have been placed under lasting obligations to the Amateurs of the Squadron for their kind assistance.

HAVE WE A DOGBERRY AMONG US?—A publican from Nansimo informs us that Mr Spalding, the Magistrate of that burgh, on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock, convened a meeting of all the licensed victuallers at his rooms and requested that they should give up the sale of spirits to half-breeds. Failing compliance with his request, Mr Spalding is reported to have said that he would fine them for selling to any but white men, and that they might appeal to Victoria if they thought proper. Really, things are coming to a pretty pass when a Magistrate, sent into a district to administer the laws, boldly assumes the role of a lawbreaker. Perhaps there has been a mistake in reporting the Magistrate's words; but if they be correct, surely the days of Dogberry are revived.

THE COLONIAL brig R Cowan is daily ex-

pected from Honolulu, S I, with a cargo of Islands' produce consigned to Janion, Green & Rhodes.

THE now elected Member for Wareham, Capt Calcraft, R. N., is already dead. So soon does death begin to undo the work of electors!

THE steamer Enterprise sailed for New Westminster at noon yesterday, having a few tons of freight and 30 passengers.

SUGARS are advancing at San Francisco. A rise of one cent per lb. is quoted by the papers.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Glad Tidings.—Some constitutions have a tendency to rheumatism, and are throughout the year borne down by its protracted tortures. Let such sufferers bathe the affected parts with warm brine, and afterwards rub in this soothing Ointment. They will find it the best means of lessening their agony, and assisted by Holloway's Pills, the surest way of overcoming their disease. More need not be said than to request a few days' trial of this safe and soothing treatment, by which the disease will ultimately be completely swept away. Pains that would make a giant shudder are assuaged without difficulty by Holloway's easy and inexpensive remedies, which comfort by moderation the throbbing vessels and calming the excited nerves.

CURE FOR IN-GROWING NAILS.—It is stated

that cauterization by hot tallow is an immeasurable cure for in-growing nails. Put a small piece of tallow in a spoon, and heat it over a lamp until it becomes very hot, and drop two or three drops between the nail and the granulations. The effect is almost magical. Pain and tenderness are at once relieved, and in a few days the granulations all go, leaving the diseased parts dry, so as to admit of being pared away without any inconvenience. The operation causes but little pain if the tallow is properly heated.

THE steamship Active sailed yesterday for Nansimo, where she will take in coals for Portland. Returning, she will sail hence for Portland on Wednesday.

A TURRET ship for the Royal Navy (the Cerberus) has been launched on the Tyne, where she had been built by a private firm.

THE small-pox at San Francisco continues to claim its victims on all sides. It has lately penetrated to the interior of California where it has carried off scores of people. The action of Admiral Hastings in quarantining infected ships is highly commended by the American papers. The Continental, it may be remembered, after landing the sick passenger at Victoria, proceeded on to Portland, where no precautions were adopted, and, as a very natural consequence, Portland now boasts of half-a-dozen cases.

THE Caledonian Benevolent Association have arranged to hold their Annual Dinner on the anniversary of the natal day of their world renowned poet, Burns. The day itself is one that should not be monopolized by Scotchmen, as Burns was a true poet of the people, and spoke to the hearts of all true men throughout the world. The gathering of the Association is at present the largest in the Colony, and their banquets are noted for the harmony and good taste which invariably prevail.

BUNGLARY.—On Thursday evening, during the absence of Mr and Mrs Newton from their residence, James Bay, two young girls seated in a lower room heard footsteps crossing the floor of an upper chamber. They ran out and summoned a neighbor who came and searched the premises but found no one. Yesterday morning it was discovered that a quantity of jewellery had been carried off. The burglar is believed to have been an Indian who worked about the premises.

THROUGH.—The party of engineers under Mr Brooks, who started from Portland some weeks ago to explore the country lying between Columbia River and Puget Sound for a practicable railway route, have arrived in this city. They report a practicable route over which a railway may be built at a less cost than was at first supposed. The Sound terminus of the road, if it has been selected, is kept a profound secret.

TWO or three members of the swell-mob are reported to have come over by the Active. It is some time since our city has been favored with the presence of any of these gentrified citizens, and citizens have grown unsuspecting of their fastenings. We throw out this hint in the hope that timely precautions may be taken.

VICTORIA HOUSE.—This establishment will be closed this day [Saturday] for Saturday taking, and will re-open on MONDAY NEXT, the 18th instant, when the balance of Winter Jackets, Dress Goods, Skirts, Knitted Wool Goods, Hats and Bonnets, &c, will be offered at reduced prices.—WILLIAM DENNY, Manager.

THE Mechanic's Literary Institute have received a contribution of twenty-three volumes of the Universal Dictionary of Knowledge from Mr Thomas Gordon, who, we are glad to observe, has set an example which may worthily be followed in adding to the contents of the new library soon now about to be opened.

THE re-opening of the Mechanics' Literary Institute will take place on the evening of the 20th inst, when there will be an entertainment. Subscribers will be admitted free and the charge to non-subscribers will be only 50 cents.

NEW SLEIGH.—A handsome new sleigh, to hold 14 passengers, was forwarded yesterday to New Westminster. It will be run as a passenger sleigh between that city and New Brighton, Barrard Inlet.

MR MAJN yesterday sold the Yates street and Boomerang Alley property, advertised by him, for \$3,250 to Mr A J Langley. Lot 546, Quebec street, James Bay, sold for \$130.

MANY of the papers and letters received by the last mail were soaking wet. The bags are thought to have undergone a saltwater bath at San Francisco.

Apecular death occurred at Louvillle the other day. A gentleman wore tight boots which caused mortification to set in on the instep of his foot and he died in three days.

A SNEAK THIEF was caught with his hand in 'Billy' Lyons' till on Wharf street yesterday morning, and forced to drop his plunder.

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pected from Honolulu, S I, with a cargo of Islands' produce consigned to Janion, Green & Rhodes.

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## The New Kootenay Diggings

# Springfield Nursery, Cook Street.

## JAY & BALES

Invite Inspection of their LARGE STOCK of the CHOICEST VARIETIES of

Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, & other Fruit Trees,

Of One Year Old and Upwards, now ready for Removal, and guaranteed true to name.

—ALSO OF—

Evergreen and Deciduous Shrubs, Dwarf and Standard Roses, Bulbs and Nursery Stock of every description.

### At the SEED STORE, Yates Street.

A Fine Assortment of Fresh Island-raised TIMOTHY and RYE GRASS, and FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS, of all kind on hand.

Fruit Trees Securely Packed for Travel.

Orders executed with fidelity and despatch, and Planting undertaken if required. Oct 29-3m

#### Insurance.

### ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

**FIRE AND LIFE.**  
CAPITAL.....TEN MILLION DOLLARS

ERVE TO MEET LOSSES  
FIVE MILLION DOLLARS;

CHARLES TURNER, Esq., M. P. CHAIRMAN, PERCY M.  
DOVE, Manager.

**THIS COMPANY HAS NOW THE LARGEST**  
Income for Fire and Life Premiums of any Company  
in the world.

The undersigned, Agents for Vancouver Island and  
British Columbia, take particular thanks to the  
public for their patronage of the Royal since the opening  
of the agency, and also to the Victoria Fire Companies for  
their valuable services.

#### The Fire Branch

Of this agency in 1864, was nearly double that of 1863—  
the risks in Victoria alone amounted to \$1,100,000.

The business of the

#### Life Branch.

Has largely increased since the Directors reduced the  
rate to the English standard.

#### SPROAT & CO.

Store street.

Agents for Vancouver Island and British Colum-  
bia.

fall 1m

### Phoenix Fire Assurance COMPANY.

LOMBARD STREET and CHARING CROSS

LONDON.

Established 1782.

For Insuring every kind of Property  
in all parts of the World from  
Loss or Damage by Fire.

**THE PROMPTITUDE and LIBERALITY WITH WHICH**  
its sums amounts are always met by this Company are  
well known, and the importance of its relations with the  
public may be estimated from the fact that since its es-  
tablishment, it has paid more than Nine Millions Sterling  
in discharge of claims for Losses by Fire.

The security offered to the public by the Phoenix Office  
is unlimited, comprising advice and information in  
respect of the value of property, whether of persons,  
merchandise, or property of some of the most opulent  
merchants and others in the United Kingdom. An  
annual and short time insurance are effected upon any kind  
of property in Vancouver Island and British Columbia  
on the most favorable terms.

Promises cash payment and full power to settle all losses  
and claims without referring to the Head Office in Lon-  
don.

Rates and Particulars of Insurance may be had on ap-  
plication to

THOS. C. NUTTALL,  
Agent  
Government street  
Opposite Marine Hall.

#### Marine Insurance.

THE UNION INSURANCE COMPANY  
of San Francisco.

INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY, CAPITAL  
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